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BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Paris sous les Premiers Capétiens (987-1223): Étude de Topographie Historique. Par LOUIS HALPHEN, Docteur ès Lettres, Secrétaire de l'École des Chartes. (Paris: Ernest Leroux. 1909. Pp. 123.)

THIS work forms the first number of a new series, *Bibliothèque d'Histoire de Paris*, which will have a place beside the well-known *Histoire Générale de Paris*. The older collection is designed for extensive documentary undertakings. The new series is to include works of less scope—studies and editions of documents on special points. Published under the auspices of the Service de la Bibliothèque et des Travaux Historiques de la Ville, it bears witness to the efficient direction of that service by M. Marcel Poète, whose lectures in this country last year many Americans will recall with pleasure. The field to be cultivated is strictly local: "histoire topographique ou histoire de la collectivité parisienne, des institutions qui ont régi cette collectivité et des événements auxquels elle a pris une part *directe*". Fittingly enough the opening number has to do with topography, and with topography in one of the earlier periods of the city's history.

How did Paris take form territorially? What transformations did it undergo in the period of the first Capetians? What picture should one have of it for the time of Philip Augustus? Such questions were of course asked long ago. Satisfactory answers to them, however, have not been given, either in extensive works on the history of the city—notably Félibien and Lobineau for the general history, Lebeuf and his editors for ecclesiastical, and Jaillot for topographical, matters—or in special studies like those which have thus far appeared in the *Topographie Historique du Vieux Paris*. Accordingly, though the documents still offer many obstacles—being rare, scattered, and often not explicit—M. Halphen has made a new attempt to answer the questions. He has presented his results in five chapters, two appendixes, and an album of plates.

He shows in the first chapter how Paris at the end of the tenth century, when the Capetians made it the capital of the kingdom, was still practically conterminous with the island where its inhabitants had taken refuge during the hard fortunes of the preceding century. In the second and third chapters, he traces, at least in general lines, first the gradual reclamation of the inhospitable marshy prairies to the north and the establishment of most of the commercial and industrial groups on that side, then the far slower growth to the southward, where much of the land was already occupied by vineyards. In the fourth chapter he deals in considerable detail with the wall of Philip Augustus. In the fifth he describes the city at the beginning of the thirteenth century: the island, with its royal palace, churches, and stirring university body; the two bridges, that to the north crowded with houses

and people, that to the south less built-up and not so busy; the right bank, with Grand Châtelet, shops, new market-halls, and numerous river-craft; the left bank, more quiet, even quite rural in spots, but gradually livening up, especially with the building of the Petit Châtelet and the immigration of turbulent students; finally, the streets, some twenty-four to twenty-eight feet wide, more from nine to sixteen feet, one less than five feet, and the principal ones paved—this, though, only after Philip Augustus was incommoded by the intolerable odors that rose to his window as vehicles passing below stirred up the filth.

Thus M. Halphen has assembled the varied bits of information now available on the topography of Paris in the earlier Capetian period, and by putting them together in orderly and, be it added, trustworthy fashion, has made a useful contribution to the history of the city. Two things, moreover, he has been able to do with special fullness. One is the treatment of Philip's wall. He not only indicates the rôle of that wall in the expansion of the city, sets forth with sufficient precision the course it followed, and gives details on the way it was built, but also illustrates all this with sixteen figures in the text and eleven plates in an accompanying album. Among the plates are two of rather large size, the first outlining the wall on a plan of modern Paris, the second showing the wall and the other features of Paris in the time of Philip Augustus. The other thing done most fully is the "Nomenclature des Rues, Lieux Dits et Monuments de Paris à l'Époque de Philippe Auguste", which forms appendix II. and occupies over half the book. This nomenclature, though presented simply as an essay, susceptible of much correction and enlargement, will prove a serviceable tool.

A History of the Mediæval Political Theory in the West. By R. W. CARLYLE, C.I.E., and A. J. CARLYLE, M.A., Chaplain and Lecturer of University College, Oxford. Volume II. *The Political Theory of the Roman Lawyers and the Canonists, from the Tenth Century to the Thirteenth Century.* By A. J. CARLYLE, M.A. (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons. 1909. Pp. xix, 274.)

THE first volume of this work was reviewed in this journal (X. 629), and this second volume by the same author exhibits all the admirable characteristics as are there mentioned. As if to remedy the one serious defect there called attention to, the author has in this volume given a list of the modern authorities which he has consulted and in the foot-notes and in the body of the work he has referred to them.

This second volume, as the subtitle indicates, deals with the political theory of the Roman lawyers and the canonists from the tenth century to the thirteenth. The author has made it a distinctly technical and legal work and one must not turn to it with the expectation of finding